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10/054,168	01/17/2002	Jeffrey G. Anderson	270/224	5858
22249	7590	12/07/2004	EXAMINER	
LYON & LYON LLP 633 WEST FIFTH STREET SUITE 4700 LOS ANGELES, CA 90071			WU, YICUN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2165	

DATE MAILED: 12/07/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/054,168

Applicant(s)

ANDERSON ET AL.

Examiner

Yicun Wu

Art Unit

2175

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 January 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 January 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.


SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1-17-2002.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

III. DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-36 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 4-5, 7-31 and 34-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mousseau et al. (U.S. Patent 6,779,019) in view of Ims et al. (U.S. Patent 6,505,200) further in view of Subrahmanyam (U.S. Patent 6,735,601).

As to Claim 1, Mousseau et al. discloses a system for remote file access comprising:

a server including a communication module (see Fig. 1) and a host computer communicatively coupled to the server (i.e. host system) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45),

the host computer including a storage device for holding a plurality of files (i.e. user data items) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45);

Art Unit: 2165

a remote client communicatively coupled to the server and configured to initiate a task request to retrieve at least one of the plurality of files (i.e. Message C in FIG. 1 represents an external message from a sender that is not directly connected to LAN 14, such as the user's mobile data communication device) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45); and

a local agent (i.e. redirector program) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) communicatively coupled to the host computer (i.e. host system) (col. 9, lines 29-30) and the server (i.e. network server) (col. 5, lines 1-20), the local agent configured (i.e. The preferred method of detecting new messages is using Microsoft's RTM. Messaging API (MAPI) (col. 11, lines 25-35) and receive the task request, instruct the host computer to execute the task request, and return the at least one file (i.e. data items) (col. 10, lines 42-45) to the server (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (col. 10, lines 42-45).

Mousseau et al. does not teach task queue.

Ims et al. teaches task queue (i.e. queue. Col. 5, lines 26-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Mousseau et al. with task queue.

Art Unit: 2165

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Mousseau et al. by the teaching of Ims et al. because providing task queue allows more efficient, less complex update access to a back-end data store as taught by Ims et al. (col. 4, lines 46-50).

Mousseau et al. as modified does not teach to poll the server.

Subrahmanyam teaches to poll the server (i.e. by polling the provider system) (col. 24, lines 6-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Mousseau et al. with to poll the server.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Mousseau et al. by the teaching of Subrahmanyam because providing to poll the server allows the broker system to substantially seamlessly handle such disconnects as taught by Subrahmanyam (col. 24, lines 42-48).

As to claim 4, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a system wherein the local agent is installed on the host computer (i.e.

Art Unit: 2165

the redirector software 12 is operating at the server 11) (col. 13, lines 8-20).

As to claim 5, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a system wherein the local agent is installed on a computer communicatively coupled to the host computer through a local area network. (FIG. 1 and col. 11, lines 20-28).

As to Claim 7, Mousseau et al. discloses a network communication protocol for remote access to computer readable files, comprising:

receiving a task request at a server from a remote client (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45), the task request identifying a file (i.e. message) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45);

receiving a poll at the server from a local agent (Subrahmanyam col. 24, lines 6-10), the poll checking for task requests received at the server (Subrahmanyam col. 24, lines 6-10);

sending the task request from the server to the local agent (i.e. redirector program) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45);

receiving the file at the server (i.e. host system) (col. 9, lines 29-30) from the local agent (i.e. redirector program);
and

Art Unit: 2165

transferring the file from the server to the remote client (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (col. 10, lines 42-45).

As to claim 8, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a remote file access protocol further comprising:

creating a notification at the server for the remote client (i.e. A new mail notification is received) (Mousseau et al. col. 23, lines 25-34);

receiving an instruction at the server concerning transfer of the file from the server (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 42-45); and

wherein the act of transferring the file is performed in accordance with the instruction (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (Mousseau et al. Col. 10, lines 42-45).

As to claim 9, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a remote file access protocol further comprising:

wherein the act of receiving the task request (i.e. redirect certain message attachments) (Mousseau et al. col. 10,

Art Unit: 2165

lines 2-6) includes receiving the task request through a speech module (i.e. audio files, such as a voice mail system) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 2-6).

As to claim 10, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a remote file access protocol further comprising:

wherein the act of transferring the file to the remote client (i.e. redirect certain message attachments) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 2-6) includes transferring the file through the speech module (i.e. audio files, such as a voice mail system) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 2-6).

As to claim 11, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a remote file access protocol further comprising:

wherein the act of transferring the file to the remote client involves transferring the file through the speech module (i.e. audio files, such as a voice mail system) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 2-6) to a second remote client (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1), which is other than the remote client that initiated the task request (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and Col. 24, lines 5-45), the second remote client identified in the instruction concerning the transfer of the file (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and Col. 24, lines 5-45).

Art Unit: 2165

As to claim 12, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a remote file access protocol further comprising:

wherein the act of transferring the file to the remote client includes transferring the file through a speech module (i.e. audio files, such as a voice mail system) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 2-6), disposed between the server and the remote client (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1).

As to claim 13, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a remote file access protocol further comprising:

wherein the act of transferring the file to the remote client includes transferring the file to a second remote client (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1), which is other than the remote client that initiated the task request (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and Col. 24, lines 5-45), the second remote client identified in the instruction concerning the transfer of the file (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and Col. 24, lines 5-45).

As to claim 14, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a remote file access protocol further comprising:

sending the task request from the remote client to the server (i.e. Message C in FIG. 1 represents an external message

Art Unit: 2165

from a sender that is not directly connected to LAN 14, such as the user's mobile data communication device) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45);

receiving the notification indicating that the task request is complete at the remote client from the server (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 42-45);

sending the instruction concerning the transfer of the file from the remote client to the server (i.e. Message C in FIG. 1 represents an external message from a sender that is not directly connected to LAN 14, such as the user's mobile data communication device) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45); and

receiving the file at the remote client from the server in accordance with the instruction (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 42-45).

As to claim 15, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a remote file access protocol further comprising:

sending the poll from the local agent (Subrahmanyam col. 24, lines 6-10) to the server at a periodic interval (i.e. by polling the provider system) (Subrahmanyam col. 24, lines 6-10);

Art Unit: 2165

receiving the task request at the local agent from the server in reply to the poll (i.e. by polling the provider system) (Subrahmanyam col. 24, lines 6-10);

completing a task (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 42-45) corresponding to the task request by the local agent (i.e. redirector program) (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45); and

sending the file from the local agent to the server, as a consequence of completing the task (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 42-45).

As to claim 16, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a remote file access protocol further comprising:

sending a request for the file (i.e. user data items) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) from the local agent to a local computer (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45); and

receiving the file (i.e. user data items) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) at the local agent from the local computer (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45).

Art Unit: 2165

As to claim 17, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a remote file access protocol further comprising:

receiving the request for the file (i.e. user data items) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) at the local computer from the local agent (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45); and

returning the file from the local computer to the local agent (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45).

As to Claim 18, Mousseau et al. discloses computer readable medium including sequences of instructions for causing one or more processors to perform acts for implementing a network communication protocol for remote access to computer readable files, the acts comprising:

receiving a task request at a server from a remote client (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45), the task request identifying a file (i.e. message) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45);

receiving a poll at the server from a local agent (Subrahmanyam col. 24, lines 6-10), checking for task requests received at the server (i.e. The preferred method of detecting new messages is using Microsoft's. RTM. Messaging API (MAPI) (col. 11, lines 25-35);

sending the task request from the server to the local agent (i.e. redirector program) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45);

Art Unit: 2165

receiving the file at the server (i.e. host system) (col. 9, lines 29-30) from the local agent (i.e. redirector program); and

transferring the file from the server to the remote client (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (col. 10, lines 42-45).

As to Claim 19, Mousseau et al. discloses computer readable medium comprising:

creating a notification at the server for the remote client (i.e. A new mail notification is received) (Mousseau et al. col. 23, lines 25-34);

receiving an instruction at the server concerning transfer of the file from the server (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 42-45); and

wherein the act of transferring the file is performed in accordance with the instruction (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (Mousseau et al. Col. 10, lines 42-45).

Art Unit: 2165

As to Claim 20, Mousseau et al. discloses computer readable medium comprising:

wherein the act of receiving the task request (i.e. redirect certain message attachments) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 2-6) includes receiving the task request through a speech module (i.e. audio files, such as a voice mail system) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 2-6).

As to Claim 21, Mousseau et al. discloses computer readable medium comprising:

wherein the act of transferring the file to the remote client (i.e. redirect certain message attachments) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 2-6) includes transferring the file through the speech module (i.e. audio files, such as a voice mail system) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 2-6).

As to Claim 22, Mousseau et al. discloses computer readable medium comprising:

wherein the act of transferring the file to the remote client involves transferring the file through the speech module (i.e. audio files, such as a voice mail system) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 2-6) to a second remote client (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1), which is other than the remote client that initiated

Art Unit: 2165

the task request (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and Col. 24, lines 5-45), the second remote client identified in the instruction concerning the transfer of the file (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and Col. 24, lines 5-45).

As to Claim 23, Mousseau et al. discloses computer readable medium comprising:

wherein the act of transferring the file to the remote client ((Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and Col. 24, lines 5-45) includes transferring the file through a speech module (i.e. audio files, such as a voice mail system) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 2-6).

As to Claim 24, Mousseau et al. discloses computer readable medium:

wherein the act of transferring the file to the remote client includes transferring the file to a second remote client (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1), which is other than the remote client that initiated the task request (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and Col. 24, lines 5-45), the second remote client identified in the instruction concerning the transfer of the file (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and Col. 24, lines 5-45).

Art Unit: 2165

As to Claim 25, Mousseau et al. discloses computer readable medium comprising:

sending the task request from the remote client to the server (i.e. Message C in FIG. 1 represents an external message from a sender that is not directly connected to LAN 14, such as the user's mobile data communication device) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45);

receiving the notification indicating that the task request is complete at the remote client from the server (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 42-45);

sending the instruction concerning the transfer of the file from the remote client to the server (i.e. Message C in FIG. 1 represents an external message from a sender that is not directly connected to LAN 14, such as the user's mobile data communication device) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45); and

receiving the file at the remote client from the server in accordance with the instruction (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 42-45).

Art Unit: 2165

As to Claim 26, Mousseau et al. discloses computer readable medium comprising:

sending the poll from the local agent (i.e. redirector program) (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) to the server at a periodic interval (i.e. by polling the provider system) (Subrahmanyam col. 24, lines 6-10);

receiving the task request at the local agent from the server in reply to the poll (i.e. by polling the provider system) (Subrahmanyam col. 24, lines 6-10);

completing a task (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 42-45) corresponding to the task request by the local agent (i.e. redirector program) (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45); and

sending the file from the local agent to the server, as a consequence of completing the task (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 42-45).

As to Claim 27, Mousseau et al. discloses computer readable medium comprising:

sending a request for the file (i.e. user data items) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) from the local agent to

Art Unit: 2165

a local computer (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45); and

receiving the file (i.e. user data items) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) at the local agent from the local computer (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45).

As to Claim 28, Mousseau et al. discloses computer readable medium comprising:

receiving the request for the file (i.e. user data items) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) at the local computer from the local agent (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45); and
returning the file from the local computer to the local agent (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45).

As to Claim 29, Mousseau et al. discloses a computer readable medium including sequences of instructions for causing one or more processors to perform acts for remote file access, the sequences of instructions including a server module, and a local agent module (see Fig. 1), wherein:

the server module is configured to receive a task (i.e. message) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) a request from a remote client and store the task request in a task queue (Ims et al. Col. 5, lines 26-45), the task request identifying a file in a

Art Unit: 2165

host computer (i.e. host system) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45); and

the local agent module (i.e. redirector program) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) is configured to poll (Subrahmanyam col. 24, lines 6-10) the server module to receive the task request from the task queue (Ims et al. Col. 5, lines 26-45), and

instruct the host computer to execute the task request (i.e. user selected data items can be replicated from the host to the mobile device and vice versa.) (col. 10, lines 42-45).

As to claim 30, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a computer readable medium wherein

the local agent module (i.e. redirector program) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) is further configured to cause the file (i.e. user data items) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) to be uploaded to the server module (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1); and

the server module is further configured to cause the file (i.e. user data items) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) to be forwarded to a remote client (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and Col. 24, lines 5-45) other than the remote client that sent the task request (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and Col. 24, lines 5-45).

Art Unit: 2165

As to claim 31, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a computer readable medium wherein

the local agent module (i.e. redirector program) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) is further configured to cause the file (i.e. user data items) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) to be uploaded to the server module (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1); and

the server module is further configured to cause the file (i.e. user data items) (Fig. 1 and col. 9, lines 26-45) to be forwarded to a remote client (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and Col. 24, lines 5-45) other than the remote client that sent the task request (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1 and Col. 24, lines 5-45).

As to claim 34, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a computer readable medium wherein the local agent is installed on the host computer (i.e. the redirector software 12 is operating at the server 11) (col. 13, lines 8-20).

As to claim 35, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a computer readable medium wherein the local agent is installed on a computer communicatively coupled to the host computer through a local area network. (FIG. 1 and col. 11, lines 20-28).

Art Unit: 2165

4. Claims 2-3, 6, 32-33 and 36, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mousseau et al. (U.S. Patent 6,779,019) in view of Ims et al. (U.S. Patent 6,505,200) further in view of Subrahmanyam (U.S. Patent 6,735,601) further in view of Hanhan (U.S. Patent 6,711,611).

As to Claims 2 and 32 Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a system wherein a speech module (i.e. audio files, such as a voice mail system) (Mousseau et al. col. 10, lines 2-6), disposed between the server and the remote client (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1).

Mousseau et al. as modified does not teach the speech module configured to translate text from the at least one file from the server into speech directed to the remote client.

Hanhan teaches the speech module configured to translate text (i.e. speech to text converter) from the at least one file from the server into speech directed to the remote client (Fig. 1 and col. 8, lines 1-32)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Mousseau et al. with the speech module configured to translate text from the at least one file from the server into speech directed to the remote client.

Art Unit: 2165

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Mousseau et al. as modified by the teaching of Hanhan because providing the speech module configured to translate text from the at least one file from the server into speech directed to the remote client allows full and unfettered access to home-center data and services for a mobile knowledge worker associated with the home center as taught by Hanhan (col. 5 lines 20-29).

As to claims 3 and 33, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a system wherein speech module is configured to return the translated text (i.e. speech to text converter) from the at least one file to a remote client other than the remote client that initiated the task request (Hanhan Fig. 1 and col. 8, lines 1-32).

As to claims 6 and 36, Mousseau et al. as modified teaches a system wherein the server further includes

system (Mousseau et al. Fig. 1) configured to hold remote client information, local agent information, and information relating users of the system (i.e. determining the type of mobile data communication device and its address, for programming a preferred list of message types or folder names

Art Unit: 2165

that are to be redirected, and for determining whether the mobile device can receive and process certain types of message attachments) (Mousseau et al. col. 4, lines 13-25 and Fig. 1)

Mousseau et al. does not teach a relational database management system.

Hanhan teaches a relational database management system (Fig. 1 and col. 12, lines 7-9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Mousseau et al. with a relational database management system.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Mousseau et al. as modified by the teaching of Hanhan because providing a relational database management system allows full and unfettered access to home-center data and services for a mobile knowledge worker associated with the home center as taught by Hanhan (col. 5 lines 20-29).

Art Unit: 2165

Other Prior Art Made of Record

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to Applicant's disclosure. U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications will not be supplied with Office actions. Examiners advises the Applicant that the cited U.S. patents and patent application publications are available for download via the Office's PAIR. As an alternate source, all U.S. patents and patent application publications are available on the USPTO web site (www.uspto.gov [<http://www.uspto.gov/>](http://www.uspto.gov/)), from the Office of Public Records and from commercial sources. For the use of the Office's PAIR system, Applicants may refer to the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at [<http://www.uspto.gov/ebc/index.html>](http://www.uspto.gov/ebc/index.html) or 1-866-217-9197.

Multer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,757,696,);

Lazaridis et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,802,312);

Meadway et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,675,205);

Reisman (U.S. Patent No. 6,658,464); and

Kloba et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,341,316).

Art Unit: 2165

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yicun Wu whose telephone number is 703-305-4889. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 4:30 pm, Monday -Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on 703-305-3830. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular communications and 703-746-7240 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Yicun Wu
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100

November 22, 2004


SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER